

FOREGONE

Conclusion That Dreyfus Will be Condemned.

EVEN HIS FRIENDS DESPAIR

Court's Malignant Prejudice Is Insurmountable.

LABORI WILL NOT SPEAK

Let He Further Influence the Judges' Vindictiveness—Kaiser Speaks, But, Probably in Vain.

Rennes, Sept. 8.—That Captain Dreyfus would be condemned was the almost universal opinion heard in Rennes tonight. Hitherto there had always been a divergence, but now both camps, the Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards, seem unanimous in the conviction that the verdict will go against him. Upon just what this is based and the precise reason for the conclusion are a mystery, but there is no disputing the fact that from M. Labori down to the numerous Dreyfusards who crowd the benches and cafes and who last night were still hopeful that Dreyfus would be saved, all seem now to agree that his last chance is gone.

The one source of hope is M. Labori himself, who said this evening to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "We fear that Captain Dreyfus will be condemned, but we do not intend to throw up the sponge. We shall go on fighting for him."

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, and other prominent Dreyfusards expressed a similar opinion. Dreyfus is at fever heat, and nothing is discussed but the verdict of tomorrow. The military prosecutors are the most vindictive character and no attempt at disorder is likely to have the slightest success. Orders have been issued to suppress the first symptom of trouble with an iron hand.

A small anti-Semitic meeting was held this evening, and the complete calm that attended it was an indication of a quiet day tomorrow. A strong force of gendarmes guarded the approaches to the building where the meeting was held and their orders were to arrest the first man who raised a sedition cry. Nothing, however, occurred. Indeed, the inhabitants of the town seem indifferent and the neighborhood of the Lycee and the prison is deserted save for a few gendarmes. The news of the publication of Count von Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag reached Rennes tonight and is considered very important on the eve of a verdict which, in some quarters, it is thought, will be regarded as a slight to Germany. If it be a condemnation, as being tantamount to a public refusal to take the word of Emperor William, as his minister is merely his mouthpiece.

According to the latest report the verdict may be delivered between 2 and 3 o'clock tomorrow. The Emperor's speech after M. Demange's speech until 3 o'clock.

There is some criticism of M. Labori's decision not to speak, the friends of M. Demange thinking it his object to escape his share of the responsibility in the event of a verdict of condemnation. M. Demange, however, the court authorities, a demand under his attorney, would naturally like M. Labori to share the criticism this time, especially as M. Labori has assumed such a prominent part in the proceedings.

There was a large attendance at the trial today. At an early hour a long line was formed at the court building, and the room at the bench of the court now commands 15 and 30 francs for places and the demand is increasing as the trial approaches its end.

Among the privileged witnesses today was Baron Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, who was continued to a seat by General Chalmers and M. Pichon of the French foreign office. The lord chief justice was seated at the back of the judges' table. He came here from Paris, where he was attending the sessions of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission, in order to see something of the trial.

Dreyfus appeared cheerful. He smiled and shook hands with his counsel on entering the courtroom. The English chief justice followed the speech of M. Demange with the closest attention. The lawyer gave a very fine performance, so far as the audience was concerned. His voice was exquisitely modulated, sometimes soft and persuasive, and at other times sharply argumentative. Finally he filled the room with his stentorian tones as he thundered with indignation at the charges against "my son" and the shameful weakness of the prosecution and in denunciation of Esterhazy. The gestures and features of M. Demange were equally expressive.

The front rows of the chief witnesses seats were empty except for the presence of M. Trarieux, the former minister of justice, and M. Couvance, former minister of war, all the generals and officers having left Rennes by order of the minister of war, General de Galliffier. Colonel Picquet has also left Rennes, although he holds no rank in the army.

Dreyfus listened to the creation of M. Demange with a mask of impassibility resembling his frozen attitude during the first days of the trial. Whatever the prisoner's feelings were as he heard M. Demange's plea in his behalf, he carefully concealed them.

At 11 o'clock M. Demange was still speaking and he announced that he would need another two hours and a half to finish his plea, so the court adjourned until 12:30 tomorrow morning.

The general impression formed was that the speech of M. Demange must have had a certain effect on the judges. It was warm and argumentative.

It was generally noticed today that when M. Labori entered the court this morning he spoke to M. Demange in a deprecating tone and a sharp discussion ensued, almost bordering on a dispute. The same

CABINET

Council Has Postponed the Day of Battle

BUT TROOPS ARE MOVING

And an Ultimatum Is Sent Which May Ultimate.

London, Sept. 8.—The Anglo-Transvaal situation today wears a more peaceful aspect. The Associated Press accounts of the decision taken at the cabinet council are confirmed from the best sources of information. In addition to the troops from India, a brigade of four battalions of infantry is under orders to start for South Africa immediately, one from home and three from Mediterranean stations. The sailing of the Castle liner Harze Castle has been cancelled and the steamer will probably be employed to transport these troops. A semi-official statement comes from Pretoria through Cape Town to the effect that the Transvaal government has explained to the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, that its last dispatch means as an acceptance of the proposed joint inquiry into the franchise question. It appears that the negotiations had become so involved that the Transvaal government itself had become confused, or, perhaps for its purpose, wished to appear so.

A crowd of from 2,000 to 3,000 people assembled at the Wigan cricket ground in Downing street, where the Indian and colonial offices are situated, at 4 o'clock today. Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, and the Earl of Salisbury, the under secretary, were the first arrivals among the officials. The arrival of Lord Salisbury, the premier, was the signal for tremendous cheering. As showing the importance of the decision taken by the cabinet, Under Secretary of State for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, and the Earl of Salisbury, were summoned to attend. The war spirit was evident on all sides and the generals were enthusiastically cheered as they appeared.

The first indication of the possible decision of the cabinet came from the stock exchange, where the tone recovered on the report that the ministers had decided not to send an ultimatum to the government of the Transvaal, but to insist that the Transvaal must agree to a conference at Cape Town.

The ministers came out arm in arm, laughing and chatting, greatly contrasting with the manner in which they went in. Lord Salisbury again received an ovation. Although the foreign office has not given out a statement the general impression was that no ultimatum would be sent to the Transvaal at present and that a time limit will be placed for the conference at Cape Town. The short duration of the council and the early departure of the military men summoned was taken as indications that the situation is more pacific.

The council was marked by absolute unanimity, and in spite of a lack of official information and the presence of military representatives, evidence that the situation is scarcely less strained, there is no sign of any intention to convene parliament and no immediate necessity exists to call out the reserves. It is probable, however, that the appeals from the government of Natal will result in the dispatch of a large body of troops from Natal to Natal and Cape Town.

The Daily Mail's Gazette this afternoon says: "No official account has been issued of today's cabinet meeting and it is highly improbable that one will be permitted to appear. From authoritative sources we are in a position to state, with what we believe to be substantial accuracy, the character of the momentous deliberations. There is every reason to believe Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was found to contain a telling reference to the British case, with a point blank refusal to entertain the Boer proposal that England should relinquish suzerainty over the Transvaal and a persistent reminder that the offer of a joint inquiry into the franchise question cannot remain open indefinitely. Though not an ultimatum in form, the dispatch will be in effect, since it may be expected to contain a strong hint that no answer will be accepted which is evasive or unfavorable in any essential condition."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It has been the Transvaal's attitude regarding the suzerainty question that caused the Afrikaner leaders in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State to cool off promptly. The Transvaal has now resumed a practical tone and the Afrikaners are exerting a supreme effort to expedite a settlement."

The Daily Chronicle avers that Lord Salisbury's moderating influence was felt throughout the council. This is exceedingly probable, but in any case the cabinet was unanimous in favor of Mr. Chamberlain sending a strong dispatch demanding the categorical answer to the proposals Sir Alfred Milner submitted to the Bloemfontein conference.

The Times thinks "something more than this might have been demanded, but the cabinet's decision meets with universal approval and, pending developments, nothing further will be done."

Mr. Montagu White, the consul general of the South African republic in London, said to a representative of the Associated Press this evening: "I assure you on the authority of a cabinet minister that there will be no war with the Transvaal. In fact, the cabinet will not permit war. I received a telegram from Pretoria today assuring me that the Transvaal government quite understood the position regarding the peace party in England and is in no way misled by speeches or demonstrations."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain (the Cape premier) and the Afrikaner leaders have thrown in their lot with Sir Alfred Milner and this fact explains the irritation displayed in the Volksraad debate on the interpellation. It is recorded from Bloemfontein that a ballot will be taken throughout the Orange Free State to decide whether the

government shall remain neutral or shall assist the Transvaal."

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Brussels, Dr. W. J. Leyds, plenipotentiary of the South African republic to the European government, does not believe there will be war between Great Britain and the Transvaal, but the Boers will fight to the end, he says, if any attempt is made on their independence.

Johannesburg, Sept. 8.—The anxiety here in regard to the crisis has been intensified by the tone of the debate in the raid. The railroad officers continue to be besieged by those wanting to get out of the country.

Cape Town, Sept. 8.—It was announced by the assembly today that the railroad from Johannesburg to this place have for the refugees been reduced 50 per cent.

Bombay, Sept. 8.—The Nineteenth Hussars and the Twenty-first field battery of the artillery have been ordered to leave Secunderabad for the Transvaal September 15.

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—The members of the Dutch Transvaal commission have cabled to Queen Victoria, imploring her "in the name of humanity and God's kingdom, to preserve the peace."

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GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT

Closes with a Grand Naval Review on the Delaware

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8.—The thirty-third encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end this afternoon when a naval review was held on the Delaware river. The ships reviewed were those of the North Atlantic squadron, composed of the flagship New York, cruiser Brooklyn, battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas. It was the grandest of the three naval reviews that have been held on the Delaware within a year. The weather was perfect, the number of boats in line was very large and the crowd that lined both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shores on the river far outnumbered those that have witnessed the previous reviews. The official reviewing party was composed of Governor Stone and staff, Mayor Ashbridge, Captain James H. Sande, United States navy; Senator Penrose, General James Latta and Major Richard S. Colburn, of the G. A. R.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the flagship McCauley with Commodore Josiah R. Adams, gave the signal for the start and the review got into line. Following the flagship came the battleship Indiana, the reviewing party aboard. Then came the revenue cutters Gresham, Algonquin, Manning and Onondaga. These were followed by lightship tenders, private yachts, steamboats with G. A. R. delegates aboard and a great line of excursion boats. In all over 100 vessels. The journey of the vessels up the river to the review was a distance of seven miles, a continuous ovation. When the head of the parade came abreast of the New York, the latter fired the governor's salute and the Wisconsin returned the salute of the admiral. The other warships also saluted the governor. In the vicinity of the squadron the wharves and buildings were crowded with people and when the parade was passing the fighting ships a deafening noise like a continuous cannon was heard on the river. Every steam vessel on the river let loose its whistle, as did also all the factories along the shores. After the review was over, Governor Stone and his staff were taken on board the New York, where Admiral Sampson tendered them an informal reception. Camp James A. Saxton, in Fairmount park, in which nearly 10,000 veterans had been sheltered during the summer, came to an end at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SONS OF VETERANS CONVENTION

Stands by the U. S. A.—Ladies Aid Society Also Officers

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 8.—Commander-in-Chief Shepard, of the Sons of Veterans, in his report to the eighteenth annual encampment of the organization today, recommended that the order manufacture its own badge and sell them at a profit for its own benefit.

General Bidwell's report showed the order to be in good condition financially with \$2500 in the treasury. The membership has fallen off about 1000 in the past year, according to Adjutant General Abbott's report and he surmised this to be due